NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway -IREEAND AS IT IS

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Enchanted Temple-Veteran and His Progent-Buryalo Girls. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Daughter or THE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamber's street-Swiss Cor TAGE-HAPPY MAN-NEW YORK AS IT IS-DEAF AS A POST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-Macaniello. WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 589 Broadway-Pane-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 553 Broad

New York, Saturday, June 30, 1855.

The weather was outrageously hot yesterday. It was the warmest June day we have had in eight years. We would give the figures, but as it would not have a tendency to make our readers any cooler, we refrain. In the HEBALD editorial rooms, which is a cool place, and contains a singularly cool set of individuals, the thermometer stood at 91 degrees at 3 o'clock P. M. This was in the shade In the sun the mercury literally outran calcula-tion, for the highest point of the glass we have is 120 degrees, and the mercury was far beyond that. There is evidently a determination on the part of Old Sol to make up for his remissness so far this summer, and give us the benefit of his hottest Of this yesterday was an earnest. It began at 72 degrees in the morning, ran up to 89 degrees at noon; at 3 P. M. it was 91 degrees, and remained at that figure until 8 P.M., when it moderated Most people do not wish it quite so hot as this, but it is spiendid weather for corn, light clothes, potatoes, soda water, strawberries, Coney Island, loafers and lager bier. Governor Clark, attended by his staff and a select

party, visited the public institutions on Staten Island yesterday. What was said and done is recorded in another column.

The first annual exhibition of the grammar schools of New York was given yesterday at Niblo's Saloon. The best specimens of penmanship, drawing and needlework were displayed during the day, and in the evening there were exercises, consisting of recitations and singing by the pupils. Addresses were made by Dr. Jones, Messrs. S. S. Randell and R. H. Shanron. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The statement recently put forth by the Couries and Enquirer, in regard to General Scott's claim for additional pay as Lieutenant-General, is denied by the Washington Union. That paper says the General Scott, and on the intimation of the latter he closed the argument on the case. The Attorney Canaral has taken the case up for examination.

By way of New Orleans we have dates from Havana to the 25th met. There was no political news. and the island was in an unusually tranquil state. The sugar market tended upward, but freights were

a trifle lower.

The Simon Pure whigs of Maine held a State Convention at Portland yesterday, and nominated Hon. Isaac Reed for Governor. Anti-Nebrasks, anti-Know-Nothing, and anti-Maine Liquor law resolutions were adopted.

The Dunkirk express on the New York and Erie Railroad, which left, New York yesterday morning, ran over a horse near Dunkirk, throwing the train off the track, breaking up the cars and engine considerably. The passengers escaped with only a few bruises, no one being severely injured.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,000 bales, closing at about 11c. to 114c. for mid. aling uplands, and showing a decline of about ic. a ic., being irregular, and varying according to circumstances. Common grades of flour were dull and easier, while higher brands were steady. A small lot of Michigan white wheat sold at \$2 521. Pork was in good demand, with pretty free sales at full prices. Cotton and corn were to a fair extent again shipped to Liverpool, at 3-16d. for the former, and 4d. to 5d. for the latter, chiefly at the second figure, in ships' bags.

The Seward Disunion Platform-Speeches of

Senators Bell and Hale, of New Hampshire. We publish to-day a report of the speeches lately delivered at Concord by the two new Senators recently elected by the New Hampshire Know Nothing and free soil Legislature, Mr. James Bell, and Mr. John P. Hale. The former heretofore has been a whig, and the latter is well known throughout the country as a leading free soiler, and especially as the candidate of the anti-slavery coalition for President in 1852

Mr Hale of course sticks to his anti-slavery instincts and associations; but there is some thing significant in the speech of Mr. Bell, substantially upon the same platform. Between the two, we are given very clearly to understand that the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the restoration thereby of the Missouri line of demarcation against Southern slavery-the corner stone of the programme of the New York Seward Holy Alliance-is also the corner stone of the dominant Know Nothing and free soil majority of New Hampshire. The State Council of the Massachusetts Know Nothings have just declared the same purpose, in endorsing the secession of Wilson & Co. from the Philadelphia Council, and in boldly demanding the restoration of the Missouri line. The other New England States have betrayed the same disorganizing tendencies to a junction with the Seward coalition. In a word, from all the developements and all the signs of the times, we may safely pronounce the New England States as demoralized beyond redemption by nigger worshipping and Maine Liquor law fanaticismthat they are committed to the cause of Seward and his disorganizing plot for a violent, vindictive and most strongly marked sectional campaign for the Presidency.

In the prosecution of this seditious conspiracy we perceive that the late border squabbles among the squatters of Kansas are mainly to be relied upon, and urged upon the North as imperiously demanding the restoration of the Missouri line. Upon this false issue these scheming agitators calculate upon such a diversion as will give them at least the balance of power in the Presidential campaign. But what is the real issue? The object of the repeal of the Nebraska bill was to remove the agitation of the slavery question out of Congress. and to transfer the settlement of the subject to the people of the Territories, to whom it rightfully belongs. The Kensas-Nebrasks bill, in this

the challenge thus thrown down, our Northern for his owr , purposes and knocked down the suggest to the consideration of the friends of THELATEST NEWS. anti-slavery societies forthwith proceeded to colonize these new Territories with the right stuff for the prompt and decisive exclusion of slavery. But the slaveholders of Missouri and other States have outsquatted these free soil emigration companies, and threaten to hold their own under the law, by dint ' superior numbers. So, the free soil squa ter scheme proving a failure, the parties interested fly into a rage, and heaven and earth a re to be moved out of their places in order to drive back, by act of Congress, all slave dolding emigrants and squatters to the so ath side of the Missouri line.

What is the prospect? A facroe and relentless anti-slavery crusade upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill is inevitable. Abolitionists and free soilers, of all shades, from Boston to St. Paul, are in for it, and Seward and his retainers are resolved to use them while they may. The reperl of the Nebraska bill is, of course, a humbug; for it is simply out of the question that the United States Senate can be brought, for an indefinite period to come, to vote for such a measure. There is one thing, however, which may be done: The agitation upon this subject, and the refusal by the House of Representatives to admit Kansas into the Union as a slave State, should she apply for admission as such, may be carried to that degree of exasperation beyond which the restoration of the peace of the Union will be impossible. In other words, it will be found more difficult, under this new agitation. to restore the Missouri blockade than to diss alve the Union, and let loose upon both sections the

horrors of anarchy and civil and servile war. At such a crisis, when all the outside factions and fag ends of all parties in the extreme North are conspiring for this disunion crusade against the South, where are we to look for safety? The answer is at hand. We look to the solid conservative masses of the people of the middle States as the reliable nucleus for a reaction which will overthrow all disunion plots and conspirators, North and South. The nucleus for this middle and conservative party has been provided by the late Philadelphia Know Nothing National Council, and in the policy of non-intervention on the slavery question as there laid down. And what could be more simple or just than to let the people of Kansas and Nebraska settle upon their own domestic institutions for themselves, just as the people of the States respectively are authorized to do by the constitution?

This new agitation, however, is upon us, and it must be met at the threshold, or it may result in the most fearful and comprehensive disasters against the great cause of popular government to us and to generations yet unborn. The honest, patriotic people of the country should range themselves accordingly with that existing party which is best adapted to meet the emergencies of the crisis, and in open hostility to all concerned in the seditious crusade of Seward, Wilson, Hale, Bell, and their associates and their followers. We believe the people of New York may be safely trusted upon a fair presentation of this wicked humbug of the restoration of the Missouri restriction. Let it be fairly tried in November, at all events, that we may know to what point we are drifting. What says our new American party?

A Little Common Sense for the Know

Nothings. We see in several organs of the Know Nothing party throughout the country, constant allusions to the Pope, and symptoms of great alarm with regard to the spread of Roman Catholicism. From one journal we learn that the day on which the news of Mr. Wise's victory reached the Vatican will have been kept with unusual ceremony; from another we gather that the high priests of Antichrist have been chusetts delegates to the Philadelphia convention; and generally we may say, the newspapers of this stripe talk as if we were living in the days of the great Spanish Armada, and reduced to trust to our broadswords to defeat the famous bull by which the whole of America was given to the King of Spain by the Pope. "There is not a single spectator of the politics of this country," says one, "who takes a deeper interest in them than the Pope of Rome; and instead of feeling flattered by this information, which will be new to most of us, this ungracious Know Nothing adds energetically that we ought "to make Rome howl," for "if there be a cloud in our nation's horizon, it is the Papacy."

It is high time that this stuff should be stop ped. We have made asses of ourselves pretty freely-we Christians-since the days of Luther, about our theological quarrel; and carried matters to such an extent that no sensible Chinese who has any respect for himself will at the present day have anything to do with a church so obviously divided against itself. But if our ancestors, who shot, stabbed, burned, tortured and hanged each other on points of theology, were undeniable asses, what are we who have not a tithe of their grounds for controversial rancor? For, it must be remembered, to the Englishman of the seventeenth century, Catholicism implied submission to the Pope, and submission to the Pope involved the surrender of America to the Spaniards: small wonder forsooth that they were fierce Protestants, and that, while they trusted in Providence, they likewise kept their powder dry. But we, what cause have we to fear the Pope? What harm has he done us? What can

Why, really, good people, who are quaking in your shoes about the inroads of the Papacy, and muttering dreadful things about the scar let woman of Babylon, you are much more likely to damage the Pope, than he to injure you. It is hard work enough for him-poor old soul-to keep his place, with board and lodging and fire, at the Vatican: nor would be be there still, in fact, if Napoleon III. had not condescended to use Christianity, just as he used the Delvigne bullet, to consolidate his new empire. Since the first Napoleon showed that a Pope might be kicked about as well as any other man, there hasn't been a sovereign in Europe that would forego the pleasure of trging the new sport. All the ministers of Spain, from the republican juntas to Espartero, have had their turn at it. France has treated him like a dog. Metternich let him know plainly that he must consider himself a mere pensioner of Austria on his good behavior: and now in these latter days, even Italy's self turns round upon him, and will bave no more dealings with him. Rome drives him into exile, Sardinia deposes him from his authority. And is this the potentate of whom we are afraid? This poor, hunted, deserted.

next day like a ninepin in mere sport: living on mer e sufferance, a sort of Smallweed, shaken up r ow and then by some neighbor to scare the

wary with his shrill voice; the pitiable relie of an effete order of civilization, so wholly out of place in the middle of this nineteenth century, that, as we are told by the most reliable travellers, the ceremonies and fashions essential to his state are probably the most comical sight in Europe-is this the man-this the power-of which the Order of Native Americans confess to the world they are afraid? God help their backbone, if so it be!

But we shall be told that Catholicism is not the Pope, and that though the wings of the latter may be cut, the former will thrive notwithstanding. We-have before us a Know Nothing journal in which this ground is taken. It resolves itself into a very simple question: is there any danger of the Roman Catholics praponderating in the United States? It is with no controversial intent that we ad-

venture boldly the assertion that Roman Catholicism is not the creed for the present day. It is a religion of the feelings and of the heart; it rests wholly on faith, and dispards reason with contempt: it appeals to the senses more than to the mind, to the passions more than the understanding; and though culminating in a system of morality at least equal to that evolved out of Protestantism, it is, as every honest person must admit on examination, the best possible creed for a nation emerging from barbar ism, and, quite as certainly, the most impossible to plant among a civilized and intellectual people. In this place, we are bound above all things to be brief; and we will therefore simply add-leaving each to fill up the argument for himself—that for the very same reasons which render it a matter of comparative impossibility that Roman Catholicism, as we know it. can overspread a reflecting, active, energetic people in the present day, that faith has very little chance in the struggle with Protestantism. All the men who own no religion are Protestants; and the wiser the world grows, the larger this class becomes. The Anglo-Saxon race is essentially Protestant; that is to say, impatient of spiritual control. It will judge for itself in religion as in politics-And it does not seem at all more likely that these Anglo-Saxons will become Catholies than that they will revert to their old political systems, and once more set their necks under the spurred heel of a baron. Finally we may add that history contains no instance of one religion supplanting another on its abstract ethical merits. The heathen mythologies fell when society became corrupt : Protestantism conquered half the Christian world, when heaven was sold at auction by the priests and Rome was the sink of Europe; and Christianity bodily will fall whenever the morality of the races which profess it becomes so low that society ceases to

have a basis. It will be found, on examining statistics, that Protestantism has gained on Catholicity since the two were imported to this country. The gain has not been large; but it is quite noteworthy, as, since the Revolution, there is no Catholic country in the world where the Catholics have had fairer play than here.

But in truth it will be time enough to examine such trifles when it has been found that men are worse citizens when they are Catholics than when they are Protestants. It would be a new thing, we imagine, to argue that the people of Maryland are not equal to those of any other State in patriotism and all the civil virtues; and quite entertaining to hear any one defend such a proposition out of the mouth of history. It would not be new, as we know, to see blatant intolerance exclude from an assembly of delegates chosen by citizens of the United States. certain gentlemen because they were Roman Catholics of French descent; the fact is on record to prove what a substratum of folly there is in all of us. But if the thing had been done so often that one ceased to feel ashamed of it. t would not be the less impossible to show one single doctrine of Roman Catholicity-properly taught-whose tendency it is to make men worse citizens of a republic than the most enlightened Protestant

THE TRUE MODE TO ENCOURAGE ART .- It may well be a matter of doubt and disputation whether the existence of art unions, or other kindred associations for the encouragement of art, has, on the whole, been productive of more benefit or mischief to society in general, and to the class which they were intended to benefit in particular. They have been, to be sure, instrumental in popularizing the love of the beautiful in nature and art, by placing within the reach of all the denizens of large cities, where they were instituted, facilities to inspect and admire the works of the best painters. And so far they have been useful in their day and generation. But as an offset to this advantage, the propensity for gambling, the love of risk, the taste for lottcries, which they engendered and fostered in the public mind, must not be disregarded. It was a serious evil this, outweighing all appreciable benefits, and has brought art unions into disrepute, not only in New York, where the American Art Union was adjudicated to be an illegal concern, but also in many of the great cities of Europe. Then, as regarded their beneficial influence on art and artists, that too was quite as problematical. Through them, it may be admitted, young artists, perhaps without name or reputation, found an easy way to have their works and names brought before the notice of the public; and some minds not sufficiently imbued with the love of art per se, may have been stimulated into study and exertion by the force of rivalry. But it needs not the application of any such artificial process to bring out real genius. Wherever it exists, it is bound, even against adverse circumstances, to make itself felt and recognized. And as to artists of a mediocre order, though they might have the poor satisfaction of having their paintings hung up in obscure corners of an exhibition room, that circumstance brought no larger, but more probably a much smaller, number of visiters to their studio.

We are impressed with the conviction that the real, veritable mode of encouraging art is not merely by furnishing an exhibition room to suspend paintings in, but by affording facilities to artists to dispose of their paintings. That is the true desideratum. It is poor satisfaction to a man of genius, struggling against

Twin jailers of the aspiring mind, Low birth and iron fortune,

to reflect that one or two of his works are numbered in the annual catalogue of an art union, while numberless records of his glorious art hang in his deserted atelier. Open up to him but a mode of disposing of these works, even at a sacrifice, and you confer upon him a real, tanview, became a law of the land, and, accepting | bullied creature, set up by this or that tyrant | gible benefit. It is that which we propose to

art. We will not elaborate our plan, but merely trace out the salient points of it.

Let an art union association be organized by that or any other appropriate name, in the ordinary mode, with a certain fixed capital, to be raised by the sale of a certain number of shares of stock. Let exhibition rooms be procured, much more capacious and eligible than any we have yet had in New York. Let a directory committee, composed of a few gentlemen of taste, discrimination, and high probity, be elected, whose province it shall be to estimate the fair value of every painting and work of art offered for exhibition. Let one-third or onefourth of that estimated value be paid out of the funds of the society to the artist, and let the painting be hung up in the public exhibition room, marked for sale, and labelled with its price; and at the end of a certain period-three six or twelve months-let all such works of art as remain unsold be disposed of by public auction, for the benefit of the artist, deducting, of course, from the proceeds of the sale the amount advanced by the institution. Such an establishment would soon become popular, and the funds derived from the sale of admission tickets would cover working expenses.

In this way, we think, art unions might be made really conducive to the advancement of art, and to the improvement of the public taste-to the advancement of art, because one of the greatest obstacles which an artist has to encounter is the difficulty of disposing of the productions of his skill. Poverty too often crushes out the noble aspirations of the young painter, and the soul's ideal is extinguished and overshadowed by the body's necessities. Remove that chief impediment; give him, like every other producer, facilities to dispose of the work of his hand and the creation of his mind, and you open before his step an unimpeded path to whatever excellence he may be capable of attaining. The improvement of the public taste, and the elevating it to a more correct standard, will follow, as well as a natural consequence of the artist's advance as from the comparisons which the community will be enabled to make of the relative value of works of art, and the more general dissemination of them which would result from the carrying out of our plan. It is feasible, it is simple, it is practical. Let it be carried out in the spirit in which it is suggested, and it cannot fail to produce even greater benefits than those which we now foresee for it.

Mr. SEWARD'S "LITTLE VILLAIN" ON GENERAL Scorr.-Concerning our offer in reference to the Wall street proposition for a public subscription for the relief of General Scott, our cotemporary, Mr. Seward's "Little Villain," is very savage upon us. The "Little Villain" had better take things a little easier, or, instead of a mere money testimonial, General Scott may be brought out for another trial for the Presidency upon his own merits, and not upon the demerits and drawbacks of W. H Seward and his big and "little villains." Be dis-

A KITCHEN CABINET JOINT STOCK TOWN LOT SPECULATION.-Read the letter which we publish this morning from the Cleveland Express. The Kitchen Cabinet have fairly eclipsed Governor Reeder. The city of Fond du Lac, at the west end of Lake Superior, a great city in lithograph, has been bought up by the Kitchen Cabinet, and laid off into town lots. Settlers, however, are admonished to be cautious in the purchase of these town lots, or they may be "sold." On a small scale, the whole thing looks very much like another Kinney expedition. Read the letter.

Academy of Music.

LAST NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE TROUPE This company gave the last performance of the season Mozart, with the same cast as on Wednesday. Notwith-standing the excessively hot westher, there was a very good house. There will be no more opera at this house at present, and all the artists will enjoy rural felicity warmly received in every sense of the word.

Nielo's Garden,-Donizetti's opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment' will be given, for the last time, this evening; and on Monday a new opera, the libretto by Buckstone, music by Fitzwilliam, called the "Queen of a Day," will be produced, for the first time—Miss Louiss Pyne as Lucy Lovelace, and Mr. Harrison as Walter. The production of new operas will greatly enhance th treasury of the establishment.

The Census Marshals.

The Census Marshals held a meeting last evening, at the Broadway House, Mr. Jacob Gibbs presiding. A me-morial upon the long talked of subject of raising their compensation, to be presented to the Common Council was read and adopted. On motion a committee, consisting of one from each ward, was appointed to see that signatures of all the marshals be obtained to the memorial, and that the same be duly presented to the Common Council. A committee of hive were appointed to coufer with the Marshals of Brooklyn, with a view to report at the earliest day the probable time when the work of census taking is complete. Several attempts were here made to adjourn, but they failed. At length those present from each of the wards, reported that in their opinion they could not conclude their labors before the 15th or 20th of July. After agreat desi of noise and excitement, produced by the heat of the weather, and the uncertainty of getting the extra pay, the body adjourned to meet subject to the call of the chair. was read and adopted. On motion a committee, consist-

Marine Affairs.

STRAMERS FOR EUROPE.-The steamer Union, for Havre via Southampton, and the steamer Ariel, for Havre di rect, sail at noon to-day.

QUICK VOYAGE.—The clipper brig Addy Swift, Capt. Foster, from Maracaibo, arrived yesterday morning, has made the round voyage in 37 days, with full cargoes

made the round voyage in 37 days, with full cargoes each way.

THE BAY STATE, one of the largest of the New York and Fall River line of steamers, was, on Saturday taken up in the new dock nowlying at Greenpoint. This dock is \$25 feet in length, and 100 feet in width, without end gates, so as to be able to take up a vessel of still greater length; and about 40 feet from top to bottom of dock. If our readers would get a definite idea of the huge dimensions of this immense floating structure, let them suppose it placed in one of our widest avenues—the Fifth, for instance—her width would fill it, street and sidewalks, and touch the houses on both sides; and she would extend from the lower side of Eighth street,—across that street—along the whole block to Ninth street, and a short distance into the next block. The mass of timber and fastening necessary to give strength to every part of such a vast machine, can be more readily imagined than stated. The trial was nighly satisfactory, not only is respect to the ability of this great structure to sustain immense weights, but as to its capacity to lift them without the use of end gates, and the manageability of the whole machine. But about one third of the lifting power of the dock was used for raising the steamer.

Shipping at New Orleans,—The shipping business, which for the last few years has been so profitable, has experienced during the past season a terrible revulsion. There are vessels that have been lying at our wharves for six months waiting, but waiting in vain, for advance in freights. The season has so far advanced, and the supply of ships has been so largely in advance of the demand, that many of them would be glad to get even partial cargoes, to pay in part their expenses.—New Orleans Bulletin, June 18.

Jersey City News. A CITY WORKHOUSE.—A communication, signed by several ladies of Jersey City, has been addressed to the aldermen of Jersey City, relative to the erection of a workhouse, in connection with the city alms house. A committee of four aldermen and four citizens—one from each ward—has taken the subject into consideration. That committee consists of Aldermen Lyman, Edge, Iusley and Tyrrel; and Messes, D. S. Gregory, J. Slater, J. G. McLaughlin and A. Ramsay.

Hoboken City News. IDENTIFIED.—The body found on Sunday last, floating in the water near the Elysian Fields, has been identified as that of the person known as "Dutch Charley," who was drewned frem a Hoboken ferry heat about five seeks ago.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS,

From Washington. MARCY'S MOVEMENTS - MORE DECAPITATIONS - COM. PERRY.

Washington, Jane 29, 1855.

Secre'ary Marcy will not leave until President Pierce refurns-about the first of next week. The are has fallen upon two unsuspecting clerks to day-Messrs. Houston and Duncanson, of the Treasury

Commodore Perry arrived this evening, and has taken

New Octrars Jone 28, 1855. The steamship Crescent City has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 25th iast. There is no political news of importance. The market for sugars was firm, and tending upwaris. Freights were a shale

Judicial Election in New Orleans

The election in New Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court resulted in the choice of Elgee, anti-Know Nothing, by 1,200 majority, over Merrick, Know No

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 29, 1855.

Mr. Tappan, of Bradford, member elect to Congress, and member of the House, was declared eligible to hold his seat, not having formally accepted the former office. The hearing of the petitioners for a union of the Con-cord, Manchester and Lawrence railroads, closed before the Senate Committee this morning. It is generally understood the committee will report a bill.

New Hampshire Temperance Convention. The Temperance Convention was not fully attended

Barnum last night. To-day the meeting was slimly at

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 28, 1855.
The Sait Lake mail train, with the mails for May and June, arrived last nights The party had no interruption from Salt Lake to Laramie. Indians are reported to be umerous around Black Hill, and are much alarmed at the movements of the troops and desirous of peace. They propose giving up the murderers of the mail party last fall. The reports of so many persons having been killed by them are all fabrications. Four hundred had thirty miles this side the fort on the first.

The cholers had broken out among the Mormons.

Weather and the Crops. BALTIMORE, June 29, 1855.
The weather here continues very hot, the thermomeer ranging about 96 degrees in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1855. This is the hottest day of summer yet, by four degrees—the thermometer ranging in the shade, at the Exchange, as follows:—6 A. M., 79; at noon, 92, and at 3 P. M., 97. A finer season for harvest has not occurred for twenty-one years. The wheat in the interior has suffered very slightly from rust and blight, and rapidly, and potatoes, corn, &c., promise far beyond an

OGDENSBURG, June 29, 1855. Plentiful rains of late have given vegetation a vigor ous start, and the prospects are encouraging for good crops. Thermometer 92 in the shade to-day.

ROCHESTER, June 29, 1855.
Thermometer stood at 90 in the shade, at 11 o'clock.

Canada Militia Appointment.

Baron de Bottenberg has been appointed General of Militia in Canada, and proceeds to organize the civil forces on an efficient footing. He was Colonel in the re-gular army, has seen service, and the appointment gives

Fall of a Suspension Bridge. LORDVILLE, June 29, 1855.

LORDVILLE, June 29, 1855.

The suspension turnpike bridge being built across the Delaware river, at Equinum, on the line of the Erie railroad, fell this evening. Ten men were engaged on the bridge at the time, six of whom were seriously in-

A Sam Patch Leap.

ROCHESTER, June 29, 1855. Two horses were rode into the current above Genesee Falls to-day, and both of them were taken over the falls. Their riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed: the other-strange to sayreceived no other lojury than two or three slight flesh bruises, and is now being exhibited in the streets as a curiosity. The falls are 92 feet high

Destructive Storm in Canada BUFFALO, June 29, 1855.

Welland county, Canada West, was visited on Saturday and Sunday last with a terrible rain storm, which swept away all the bridges on the Welland and Oswego creeks, and destroyed eight or ten mill dams. The crops of oats and corn on the flats are entirely destroy ed. Damages beavy.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1855. The locomotive attached to a freight train on the Columbia Railroad exploded to day near Columbia, killing George Z. Eigler, the engineer, and seriously scalding the fireman. The engine was completely de molished; the rest of the train was uninjured.

Destructive Fire at Toronto TORONTO, June 29, 1855. Four first class dwelling houses on Church street, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning, and four others were badly injured. The loss is estimated at

Casualties and Crimes. ALBANY, June 29, 1855.

\$50,600.

Mrs. Bunker, wife of the ex Postmaster of Schenectady, was run down by a locomotive in that city this morning losing a leg and an arm. It is thought she cannot sur

George Kirtland was instantly killed in this city this morning, by the running away of his horses. Dunnigan, convicted of the murder of his wife, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 24th of

Wreck of the Ship Tascany.

BOSTON, June 29, 1855. The ship Tuscany, White, from Sag Harbor, was wrecked at Amsterdam Island on the 15th of February ast. The captain and third mate were ashere at the time of the disaster. The vessel was standing off and on, and in trying to wear the ship she struck and bilged. The crew were all saved. One of the boats being sent to St. Paul's for assistance, the French schooner Ange, Gardien, went and took them off and landed them at Mauritius on the 29th March.

The Mauritius Price Current says in relation to the

wreck:—
We have said the captain and third mate were on shore at the time of the disaster. We were curious to know why they visited Desert Island, that offered, as we thought at first, no kind of attraction; but, on inquiry, we learn that the third mate, David Bliss, had been a seaman on board the Monzouth, who savel the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Meriden. It was well known that a considerable amount of money had been lest at the place of the Meriden's wreck. There the captain and third mate directed their steps, and were absent two days and two nights. As they started from the opposite side of the island, we cannot assert that they were fortunate in their research, but we are assured that the third mate was very flush of half crowns after the wreck, and this money is not current in Sag Harbor or New York. At any rate, this Isanding at Amsterdam led to the accident to the Tuscany, and was indirectly the cause of it.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Philadelphia, June 29, 1855. Money abundant. Stocks steady. Reading, 46 9-16; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 5-16; Pennsylvania State 5's, 90.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1855.

Iron.—There has been a decided improvement in prices and sales, on account of the home trade. In consequence of the foreign advices, certain refined brands have advanced 35. The mills throughout the State are making full time, and the blast furnaces are about to recommence operations. Sales 4,160; force at 223, a 24 %, No. 1 American at 24 a 25c. Sales American bars 75c. Sheet is in good request at 110. Boiler plate in fair demand. Rall, form at 60.7 PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

firm at 60.7 New Orleans, June 28, 1855.

The Baltic's news came to hand this morning an caused a depression in our cotton market. There have been no sales since the publication of the news, but previously some 500 bales were disposed of. Mixed corn is lower; sale at 80c. a 85c., white is at 90c. Prime

tierce lard selle at 105cc. Cotton freights to Liverpool

Alrany. June 29—12.30 P. M.
Fleur dull and unchanged. Wheat—No sales. Corn—Sules 6,000 bushels Western mixed at 90c., affont, and an advance of pellow round at 95c. Whistey—Sales light at 95c. Receipte by carel to day—1 806 buls. flour, 27, 166 bushels corn, 14,369 bushels coats.

an all sales of yellow round at 95. Whisey—Sales Right at 85c. Receipts by carel to day—1806 bils. flour, 27, 166 bushels corn, 14,389 bushels oats.

Buffato, Jane 29, 1855.

Nothing special to note in flour, 219 75 for common tyentra typer Lake and they Michigan. No cales of what. In corn toe tendency is still doenward. Sales 14,000 bushels at 75c. a 80c. Oats unbanged. Sales 14,000 bushels at 75c. a 80c. Oats unbanged. Sales 14,000 bushels at 85c. No whisey on the market. Clustify the are lower—corn 10c. a 195c. to Abany and Troy, and 125c. to New York.

BUFFALO, June 29—6 P. M.

A fair demand for flour for local use, and market a shade snaver. Sales: 100 bbl. at 55 a 39 75 for the range of good to choice and extra upper lake and Michigan No sales of wheat Changhred. Little demand. Coro was in good request, but firmess of holders restricts operations. Market lawer sales 16,000 bushels, at 78c., and 6,900 bushels at 80c., closing at the inside price. Oats dull, but montanged. Sales 5,900 bushels, at 50c. Coan If reights lower. Corn 10c. to Albany and 123c. to New York. Receipts for the 24 house anding at moon to-day:—Flour, 855 bbls., wheat, 648 bushels; corn, 22,750 bushels; oats, 5,690 bushels. Exports by canal same time:—Flour 291 bbls.; wheat, 57,066 bushels; corn, 48,075 bushels; oats, 309 bushels.

Williamsburg City News.

A DEFAULTER.—A report is current that a city officer of Brooklyn is a defaulter to a considerable amount. The matter will probably be brought before the Common Council at their next meeting.

DISORDERLY FIREMEN.-William Curran and William O'Rourke, members of Engine Company No. 10 (E.D.), were brought before Justice Jacobs - esterday, and fixed for attempting to create a disturbance with members of Engine Company 9, while returning from a false alarm of fire the evening previous.

of hie the evening previous.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An eged German, namid NathanBaira, residing at No. 223 Rivington street, New York,
attempted to commit suicide on Thursday evening, by
jumping of one of the Houston street ferry boats. He
was rescued by the hands of the boat.

Espenschied's Stavery Rocs y Mountain Beaver was no somer out than it took the lead of all competitors. Compare this rich, light, highly finished hat with those sold twelve per cent dearer in Broadway, and it will be found a handsomer, better, and finer article. ESPENSCHIED, 118 Nassau street.

The "Young America" Style of Straw Hat.

—A Leland & Co. are now prepared to furnish the astters with the above fashionable style of straw hat, of
our ewn manufacture; every hat will have the name
printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a
complete assortment of all other styles of men's, boys'
and children's straw hats, by the case or dozen.

A. LELAND & CO., 171 Pearl street.

A. LEIAND & CO.. 171 Pearl street.

Genin's Summer Hats.—First on the Last, fight, superb, original and eminenty becoming, stands the Genin dress hat of the season a magnificent drab beaver of exquisite proportions, faultiess in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmanning and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufacture to which it belongs, viz.—a combination of two materials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united form the beau ideal of a classic and aristocratic dress hat. The

SOFT HAT DEFARTMENT

embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of twenty new ones designed and manufactured for the present season, and comprising such a variety of shapes, shaden, qualities, sizus and prices, that no nead or taste can possibly be unsuited Business men, sporting men, travellers, fashidnable men, and, in short, all men, will find in the immense assortment just the article they desire. The

STRAW HAT DEFARTMENT

Is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from Panama, Legborn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an ex ensive assortment of home menufactured articles. The

CHILDERS'S FANCY HAT DEFARTMENT

ment of home manufactured articles. The GHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEFARTMENT has just been replenished with a full summer stock, imperied and home manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the seavor, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile faces than any that have preceded them. The GENTLENGN'S AND MOTE! CAP DEFARTMENT is furnished with every variety of travelling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's charch

Knox's Hats.-Only One Thing is More Dif R. HOX'S HARE.—Unly One Thing is More lift feult than to make a high reputation in any line, and that is to retain it. KNOX has thus far succeeded in doing both. His hats are known throughout the Union, and those who buy them are never disappointed. If the reader doubts, let him sak any friendly ho has tried one, and then make haste to secure an article which will exactly suit his style, from the unequalted assortment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets.

Fourth of July.—american independence is now near at hand, and as there must be many who will want a new hat before that time, we would remind all such that the place to get a beautiful and elegant hat of any description is at the well known establishment of RAFFERTY & IRASK, No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl streets.

Mealie's Drab Beaver Hats are all the Hage this summer. His summer hats, of all kinds, quality and style, cannot be equalled in this city. Call and judge for yourself. Davide Drab Beaver Hate are all the Rage

of the fashionable world. Give him a call and inspect them, at his salesroom, No. 301 Broxley, second door from Duane street. Soft and straw hats of every variety. Fourth of July.-Grand Display-Not of of fireworks, but of drab beavers and summer hats of

be obtained elsewhere. Admittance gratis. Company, 146 and 148 Nassau street. Whew! What Weather! There's no Use talking, of those cellightfully airy "soft hata," "Young America's," of Whites, 321 Broadway, are the only tilesphearable these piping hot times. Delay not a moment. Call on WHITE, 321 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

way Theatre.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Mixrors, and oil paintings — Attention is called to the sale
of genteel household furniture, to be made this day, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his sales room. No. Il Broadstreet, at 10½, o'clock, consisting in part of rosewood
and mahogany parlor suits, one elegant rosewood saven
octave piano, made by Chickering, of Boston; saperb
mantel glass, in rich gilt frame, 58x34, cost \$250; Voltaire chair, richly embrofered in silk; sofas, arm chairs,
&c., &c.; rich velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets,
black walnut and mabogany office chairs, &c. Also at
12 o'clock, oil paintings. The remaining portion of ancient eil paintings, belonging to the collection of the late
Thomas Cummings, Eq., including many fine specimens
from the schools of Poulssin, Bamberger, Teniers,
Vaness, Bernals, Carlo, Maralle, Zincarillo, Vangam, T.
Werner, &c., &c., many of which are gems and worthy
the attention of connoisseurs. The whole to be sold to
close the estates.

The World's Medical Congress is in Session

Anson's Daguerrectypes.—Large Size for 50 seats, celored and in a nice case, twice the size others take for 50 cetts, and equal in quality and size to those made elsewhere for 52. ANSON, 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

France.—Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, has the sele agency for the sale of T. Gilbert & Co.'s. Hallett & Cumston's, Woodware & Brown's, and Jacob Chickering's Beaton planes; and his is the only house where can be obtained the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters' planes, with overstrings. Prices less than can behad elsewhere, and which defy competition. Planes to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Planes for sale on monthly payments.

New Music... "Triumphal Polka.".-Oscar longtant, 50 cents.-The theme original and pleasing, New Music.—" Triumphal Folka."—Use at Cometant, 50 cents.—The theme original and plessing, the arrangement brilliant, but not difficult. "Swinging Polka"—Thomas Baker; illustrated with a beautiful solored vignette title, 35 cents. "Geraidine Schottisch"—Baker, 35 cents. Three excellent productions for piano practice.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway.

The Way to Keep Cool.—If You will Call on ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, they will subtite an extensive assortment of men's, beys' and children's clothing, elegantly made up. Also a large and well selected stock of furnishing goods, suitable for the season.

James Little & Co., Merchant Tallors, 412 Broadway, where you will find the best assertment of ready made clothing in the city. He is now closing out his summer stock at a great reduction.

Ctoking Out Sales.—We are now Offering our stock of summer clothing at very reduced prices, consisting of the finest alpaces and Marseilles conts ever offered in this market, with a great variety of nummer goods for men's and boys' wear.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Cortlandt street.

Read and be Instructed.—June Suits, \$3.— Check Marsellies suits, \$5.50; sophyr cassimere suits, \$10; prown linen coats, \$1; Marzellies vests, \$1; dack coats, \$3.50, at EVANS' clothing warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton street. Thermometer at 90.—Grass Linen Coats, as cool as a zepbyr, at \$1 50; Mareelles vests, \$1, \$2 and \$3; linen pastaloons of every description \$1, \$2 and \$3; at EVANS' clothing warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton atreet

Lace Curtains, Window Shades, &c Lace Currains, Window Shades, &c.—Buyer have a great advantage in dealing with large estable ments, for the more extensive the business the small the per centage. Hence, in buying lace curtains, a mices and window shades of first class importing a manufacturing concerns, like that of KELTY & FERG SON, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practises a will economy, as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

The Age of Humbug.—It is Hard to Be-lieve anything in this age of professions; but if any of our readers can trust their own eyes, and the judgment of the best critics of the age, they will at once be one vinced that CANTRELL'S gaiters are the most beautiful things of the kind that ever were beheld. Ladito the country should give Cantrell a call, Eonery, and order a supply immediately.